Water Sustainability for Silicon Valley: An Environmental Perspective

Thomas J. Graff
Regional Director
Environmental Defense

CA Water System: Major Rivers



CA Water System: Projects



Silicon Valley

Silicon Valley's Water Supply

- Silicon Valley:
 - Includes parts of Santa Clara,
 San Mateo and Alameda Counties
- Regional Water Purveyors:
 - Santa Clara Valley Water District
 - San Francisco Public Utilities Commission
 - Bay Area Water Supply and Conservation Agency



SCVWD

- 50% local supplies (reservoirs/gw), 50% imported
- Imported Supplies:

```
CVP supplies (152 TAF/yr or 135 mg/day)
SWP supplies (100 TAF/yr or 89 mg/day)
Hetch Hetchy (76 TAF/yr or 23 mg/day)
```

- Provides water to nearly 1.8 million people in 15 cities, covering over 1,300 sq. miles.
- Projected growth for SC County: 1.9 million by 2020.
- Water use by sector: 91% M & I, 9% Agriculture

BAWSCA

- Supply: 66% Hetch Hetchy, 16% GW, 18% Recycling and other sources
- Comprised of 28 cities, water districts and agencies in parts of San Mateo, Alameda, and Santa Clara Counties
- Provides water to 1.7 million people
- Water use by sector: 62% Residential, 38%
 Commercial/Industrial
- Hetch Hetchy water: Also delivered to SF, MID and TID

Major Sustainability Issues Facing the Valley

- Limited amount of quality freshwater available + population growth in the area = risk of shortages
- Supplies in multiple dry years will not meet demand projections
- All imported sources pose environmental problems
- Existing infrastructure needs maintenance

Other Issues

- Toxic chemicals in groundwater
- San Luis Low-Point Project
 - Henry Coe State Park



Issues Outside the Valley

Unresolved Issues:

- Lack of adequate flows to restore the Trinity River
- Lack of adequate flows to restore the San Joaquin River
- Flooded Hetch Hetchy Valley
- Degradation of the San Francisco-San Joaquin Delta

Trinity River

- Important fishery, supports livelihood of Native American tribes.
- Diversions for Northern CA power and Central Valley irrigation have significantly decreased flows and impacted fisheries.
- Current litigation is delaying long-overdue restoration (supported by 20 yrs of studies).
- Is it sustainable to continue diverting water at the expense of the environment and Native Americans?



San Joaquin River

- Tributary of the Delta, one-time important fishery.
- Ag diversions have significantly reduced flows for the river, drying up reaches of the river and impacting fisheries.
- Negotiations between water users and environmental interests have broken down, stalling restoration.
- Is it sustainable to continue diverting huge volumes of water at the expense of the environment?

Hetch Hetchy Valley

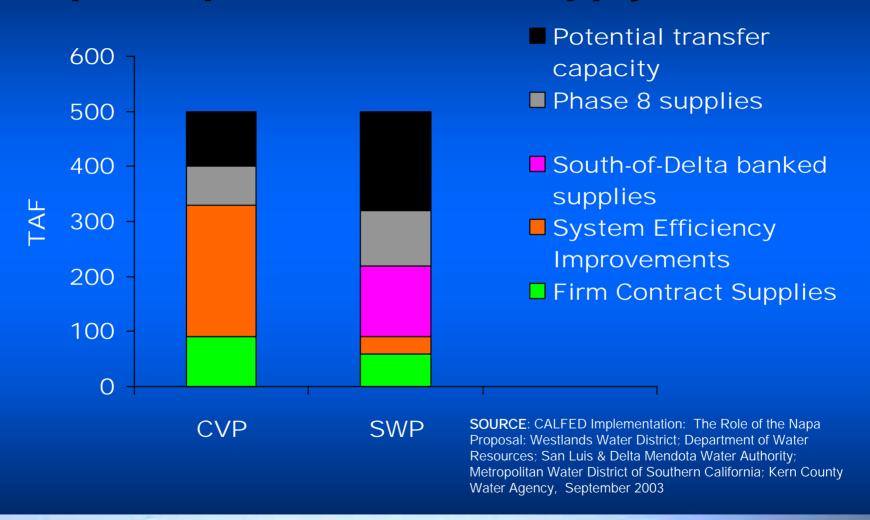
- Currently submerged to provide water and power for San Francisco and Silicon Valley.
- Environmental Defense will release report assessing feasibility of Valley restoration in summer 2004.
- Is it sustainable to continue to store water in a National Park when other less damaging and feasible alternatives exist?



San Francisco-San Joaquin Delta

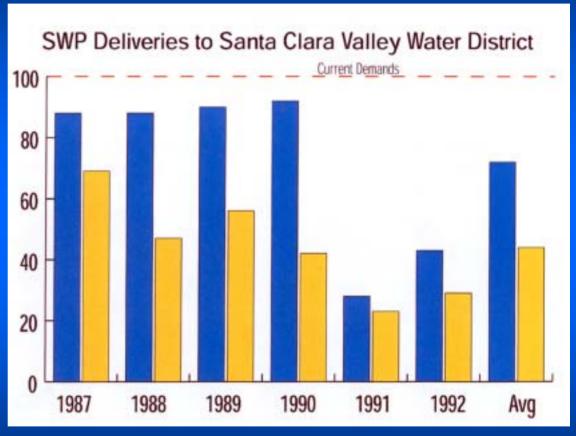
- Napa Proposition (a.k.a. Delta Package): Potential increase in delta exports of 250 TAF-1 million AF.
- Erosion of baseline environmental protections (Miller-Bradley fish water dedication; Environmental Water Account)
- Other unmet environmental flow requirements (upstream; to Delta and San Francisco Bay)
- Is it sustainable to increase Delta exports at the expense of the environment?

Napa Proposition Water Supply Benefits



Next Drought: Risk of Shortage





Source: "De-Centralizing Water: A New Era for Local Water Agencies and the State of California", ACWA, March, 2004

Potential Implications for the Valley

- Delta water quality could be impaired.
- Improvements in Delta fisheries could be reversed.
- Imported supply could be uncertain, particularly in multiple dry years.

Water Sustainability in the Valley

(with reduced environmental costs)

- Requires using/reusing water more efficiently (i.e., conservation) and identifying alternative sources.
- Need to diversify supplies, expand local initiatives, and develop reallocation strategies.
- Potential to avoid shortages through groundwater banking and market transfers.

Conservation

- SCVWD and BAWSCA (and 13 of their member agencies) are signatories of CUWCC MOU to implement conservation BMP's.
- SCVWD: Estimate that water conservation measures will reduce 2020 demand by over 52 TAF.
- BAWSCA: Population has increased by over 17% since 1986, but overall water use has only increased by 4%, and residential use increased by 9%.

Source: BAWSCA Advancements in Water Conservation, 2003

Reallocation Strategies

- Agriculture uses 75-80% of consumed water in California.
- Largest water projects have heavily subsidized agricultural water uses
- Central Valley Project's contracts are up for renewal: does Silicon Valley have an interest?

Groundwater Banking

- Semitropic Water Bank: Both SCVWD and members of BAWSCA have participated in this program.
- SCVWD's preferred strategy in its Integrated Water Management Plan: Water Banking in dry years of 100-350 TAF

Market Transfers

- SCVWD's preferred strategy in its Integrated Water Management Plan: Long-term transfers of up to 25 TAF/year for 10 years, 50TAF/year by 2020.
- BAWSCA supports dry year transfers between members.
- Potential: Exists for both SCVWD and BAWSCA (transfers could be increased with expanded interties to SWP supplies and to other Bay Area purveyors and an additional water treatment plant)

Next Steps Toward Achieving Water Sustainability

- Continue and expand water recycling, conservation, and watershed protection programs.
- Pursue potential water transfers and policy reform opportunities.
- Secure institutional and financial support for banking, transfers and environmental restoration opportunities.
- Silicon Valley: Leader in high tech. One day the leader in water sustainability?